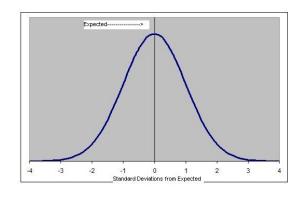
How much Net Wholesale Revenue to Assume When Setting Base Rates? (Part 2)

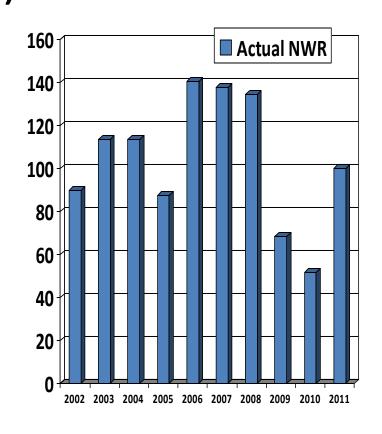
Presentation to City Light Review Panel November 4, 2011



Historical Net Wholesale Revenue (NWR)

- Revenue has been quite variable, ranging from \$58-\$140 million
- For any given year, NWR is affected by potential prices and volumes:

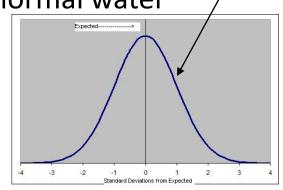






Problem:

From 2012 forward, RSA
 Ordinance specified method significantly exceeds our forecast of revenue based on normal water

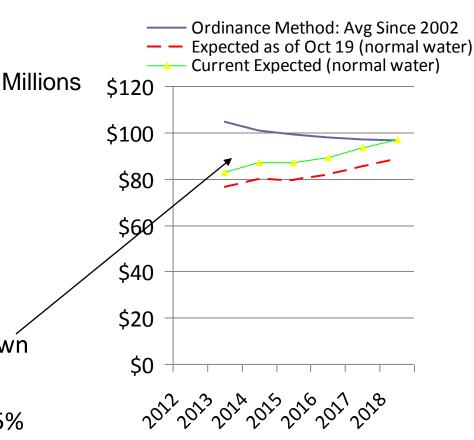


Consequences:

Seattle City Light

- Gap causes RSA to be drawn down
- RSA falls below specified levels
- Surcharges of between 1.5%-4.5%from 2012-

NWR likely to be below level **Specified by RSA Ordinance:**



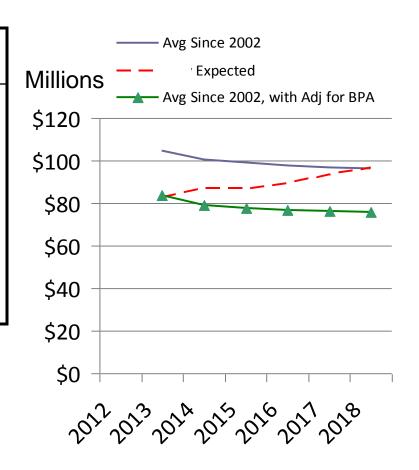
Three Potential Solutions

- Existing Method, with Adjustment for BPA Contract Volume Change
- Move to Six Year Rolling Average, Also Adjusted for BPA Change
- Move to a conservative number (75% exceedance) over time, and reduce size of fund to mitigate rate impacts



Existing Method With Adjustment for BPA Contract Change

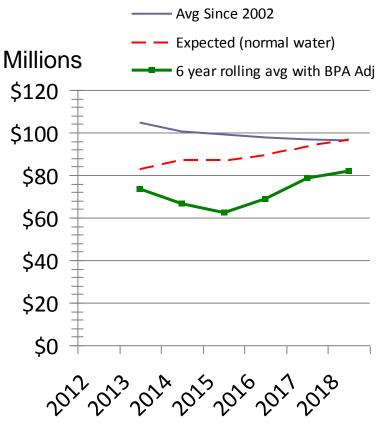
Option	Issues
1. Make adjustment for reduced volume with new BPA Contract	 For 2013, nearly identically matches expected For future years, is more conservative than our expected revenues assuming normal water





Six Year Rolling Average (Also with BPA Adjustment)

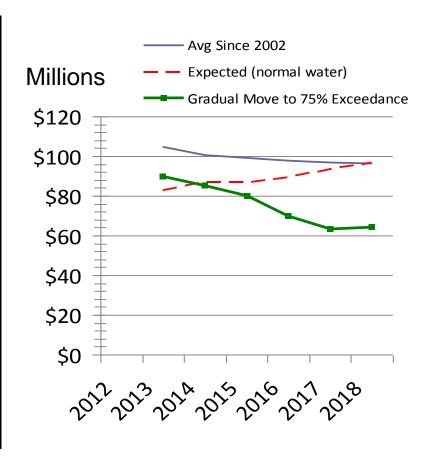
Option	Issues
2. Shorter-term rolling average, such as six years, also adjusted for BPA volume reduction	•More conservative than our outlook
	•Significantly reduces the likelihood of surcharges, and will likely provide refunds in 2013 forward





Move to 75% Exceedance while reducing size of RSA

Option	Issues
3. Move to 75% exceedance, using reduced RSA fund size to mitigate rate impacts	•RSA Targeted Balance reduced to \$60M from \$100M
	•Drawdown cushions rate impacts during transition
	•Significantly reduces the likelihood of surcharges, and will likely provide refunds in 2016 forward





Example of moving to 75% exceedance while reducing size of RSA

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	
Data	404						
1 RSA Target (using previous ordinance, basis for baseline rates)	104	99	98	97	96	96	
2 SCL Forecast (Normal Water & Expected Prices)	83	87	87	89	93	97	
3 NWR Target going to 75% Exceedence with Gradualism	90	85	80	70	63	64	
4 Targeted RSA Balance	60	60	60	60	60	60	
5 Maximum RSA Balance	75	75	75	75	75	75	
Scenario: Actual NWR comes in as expected							
6 Beginning RSA Balance	100	88	80	77	84	100	
7 RSA balance withdrawals (draws down RSA balance by \$40)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(5)	-	
8 NWR deviation transfers (Line 2 - Line 3)	(7)	2	7	19	30	33	
9 RSA surplus credit to Customers (if prev. Line 10 >\$75)		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(2)	(9)	(25)	
10 Ending RSA Balance	88	80	77	84	100	108	
11 Additional Rev needed to get to target (Line 1 - Line 3 + Line 7)	9	4	8	15	18	7	
12 Approximate Additional Rate Increase	1.3%	-0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	-1.2%	0.29
13 Estimated Typical Residential Bill	57.77	60.79	65.11	68.59	71.89	73.25	

Highlighted numbers are the 75% exceedance numbers for those years Line 12: average annual base rate impact is 0.2%



Comparison of Alternatives-Rate Impacts

Option	2013 Rate Impact 3.4% preferred path plus:	Impact on 2013-18 Avg. Rate Increase	Impact on RSA Surcharges
1. Make adjustment for reduced volume with new BPA Contract	+3.1%	4.7%+0.4%	Reduces likelihood of surcharges, with rebates likely instead.
2. Shorter-term rolling average, such as six years, also adjusted for BPA volume reduction	+5.0%	4.7%+0.3%	u n
3. Move to 75% exceedance, using reduced RSA fund size to mitigate rate impacts	+1.3%	4.7%+0.2%	Potential rebates 2016 forward

Evaluation Criteria

- Rate Transparency
- Stability of Rates Year to Year
- Likelihood of Surcharges
- Base Rate Impact
- Ability to Stay within Established Six Year Rate Path



Next Steps

Select alternative for inclusion in Preferred Strategy

